Amusements and Meetings Co-Night, BIJOU OPERA HOUSE-" Ages Ago" and "Charity Begins MOME."
OKLYR ACADEMY OF MUSIC-" La Belle Helene."
TH'S THEATRE-" Othello." BOOTH'S THEATRE—" Othello."
DALY'S THEATRE—"The Reyal Middy."
FIFTH AVENUE INKATRI—2: "Le Pro An Clercs." 8:
"Hearts of Oak." "Hearts of Oak."

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-2: Concert. 8: "Hazel
Kirk." Kirke."

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM—Circus.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Minstrels.

PARK THEATRE—" Little Detretive."

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS OPERA HOUSE—Variety.

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Enuness Sonres.

"ALDERNEY BRAND" CONDENSED MILE DIFFITHERIA.—Free to any diphtheria suf-tere! A lot to of Faricus. The Scother of Pan, will be given to any per on hiving diphtheria, and unable to pay. Seed to be don theria district in Russian by the Russian Government. Unfolling cure for diphtheria, creap, catarra, coughs, co as, neurolis, theumatism.

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## New-York Daily Tribune.

CUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1880.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Fourign.-The Bundesrath gives way to Prince Bismarck's wishes on the stamp duties. ==== The British Liberals have gained so far eighty-one seats. === In Ireland some moderate Home Rulers have been defeated by Nationalists.

DOMESTIC .- A House Committee has agreed upor s bill to create a National militia. - Memorial pervices in honor of the centenary of William Ellery Channing were held in Newport, R. I., and Washington, D. C., yesterday. - The Connectirut Republican and Iowa Democratic State Conventions were held. === The election in Rhode Island resulted in no choice for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor. - Acting-Superintendent Lamb has published his annual report on the Savings Banks of this State.

Congress -in the Senate the subject of remov ing the Santee Indians to the Ponca reservation was considered. The Ute Agreement bill was amended. In the House amendments to the Army Αρpropriation bill were adopted. Mr. Sparks accused Mr. Clymer of lying, which caused an exciting scene the words were afterwards withdrawn by

CITY AND SUBURBAN,-Channing Memorial Meetings were hald in Brooklyn yesterday. The New-York Methodist Conference adjourned. match. === A woman was sau-st. == Cornelius J. Vanderbilt's applicaof gas will be raised April 15. = A cotton firm suspended. = Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar '41212 grains), 87.81 cents. Stocks active and lower, closing steady at a partial re-

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations in dicate cooler and clear or partly cloudy weather. Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 46°; lowest, 28°; average, 34180.

The corner-stone of the Channing Memorial Church at Newport was duly laid yesterday with impressive ceremonies and with many feeling tributes to the memory of the preacher. The culogy delivered by the Rev. Dr. Bellows was the principal oration of the day.

The General Term of the Supreme Court confirms Judge Donohue's order refusing to appoint the trustee asked for by Cornelius J. Vanderbilt in place of William H. Vanderbilt. In doing so the Court declares that William H. Vanderbilt's action meets with its approval, and that it seemed "almost incredible" that counsel should have advised the application, which deserved "severe rebuke." This will be received with the approval of everybody but Cornelius J. Vanderbilt and Scott Lord.

Including yesterday's elections, the British Liberals have now gained 81 seats, and the leading Conservative organ concedes that they are strong enough to be independent of the Home Rule votes. In Ireland, the revolution seems to be in favor of the Home Rulers to the common loss of both Conservatives and Liberals. The resoluteness with which the Irish voters are rejecting Home Rulers of moderate opinions for men whose sentiments are even more revolutionary than they profess, is one of the most striking features of this remarkable electoral campaign.

And now it is the turn of the gas companies. After April 15 New-Yorkers must pay more for their light. Of course the companies have no lack of excuses. When was ever a corporation found wanting in arguments for higher prices? But one suggestion of the guileless president of the Metropolitan Gas Light Company will bring a rueful smile to the lips of the consumer. Mr. Zollikoffer says it would be better for the city if all the gas were supplied by one company. The unhappy householder thinks of the ice monopoly, and his opinion of Mr. Zollikoffer's benevolence falls several degrees below freezing point.

Were all conventions of whatever party like that of the Connecticut Republicans yesterday. our politics would be cleaner and less quarrel some, and the action of conventions far more likely to conduce to the greatest good of the greatest number. The gathering was entirely onious and seemed to be wholly actuated by a desire that that thing should be done at Chicago which was best for the Republican party. A delegation was selected from the best men of the party, who were left entirely free to follow the dictates of their own judgments. There will be no charges and counterharges, recriminations and quarrels, to follow

this Convention. Its action was just, considerate of the rights of all, and in the true Republican spirit of fair play and free speech Wherefore we repeat the wish that there might be many conventions like that of the Connecticut Republicans.

It is a question, at least, whether the latest phase of the alleged outrage at West Point is not more disheartening than the first. It was dreadful to be required to believe that three young men, having enough of the semblance of humanity to be admitted to the West Point Academy, could commit the destardly outrage charged upon them by the colored cadet. It is a question whether it is not equally revolting to believe that the colored cadet performed the mutilation himself, and planned and carried out a despicable fraud and deception in the hope of saving himself from failure in the examinations. There seems to be only one opinion among the authorities at the Academy, and that is on the side of this supposition, to which every circumstance points. It is painful to know that the one representative of the colored race among the cadets, who had such an opportunity to do credit to his people, should have made such a dismal failure. But the quick indignation of the public over the first story was such a demonstration of honorable feeling that it almost reconciles us to the hoax. The supposed news, unofficial as it was, created such a stir in the House of Representatives, for example, that a resolution was offered calling for information.

By our faith, this man Finley doth protest too much! He solemnly affirms that he could not have written the anonymous letter (1) because he knew Mr. Springer was in New-York; (2) because he knew that Mr. Springer had paired" aright with a Republican on the Minnasota seat; (3) because he could not have foreseen the remote contingency of Mrs. Springer's opening her husband's letters; (4) because Mr. Springer now avows that if he had opened the letter he would have put it in the stove; (5) because the first element of coercien is publicity, and publicity could not be had by barning the letter in a stove; (6) because if Donnelly had written the letter and Mr. not have referred to it without acknowledging the authorship of it; and so on until " very respect-"fully yours" is reached. These explanations surely will suffice to convince at least Finley himself. Of course he would not have written an anonymous letter to a Congressman without ascertaining in advance the dimensions of the stove, the extent of the privileges allowed to the wife, and other domestic details essential to the success of the plot. Any Alderman can understand why.

ANOTHER ANTI-CHINESE BILL.

The attempt to expel the Chinese from San Francisco by means of an ordinance of the Board of Health seems to have failed. The Board gave the necessary formal notice to abate the nuisances in Chinatown, apparently believing that no attention would be paid to the order. But to the great disappointment of San Francisco demagogues, the Chinamen went to work with pails, brushes and whitewash; their houses were made as clean as possible; and if the public authorities and the Caucasian landlords would do their duty, the condition of the tenements about which so much complaint has been made would be as good as that of the dwellings of the poor in any large city. As tenants cannot be punished for bad drainage or dirty streets, it is not clear that the Board of Health can do anything more in the case at present, and in fact there is no indication that they intend to do anything, although the thirty days' notice given in the ordinance expired nearly two weeks ago.

But the Legislature, which, as we have remarked before, seems to be more dangerous to California than the incendiary orators of the Sand Lots, is making a fresh demonstration against Mongolians. A bill has already passed = One laborer was fatally wounded by another. the Senate authorizing municipalities to reterpreted in the recent decision of the Circuit Court, it seems to have been considered a sufficient defence in the Senate to show that it is in harmony with the State Constitution. That extraordinary instrument declares that no corporation shall employ Chinese laborers; but the Court has pronounced the prohibition in conflict with the XIVth Amendment, as well as with treaty rights, and therefore wholly invalid. The Amendment forbids a State to deprive any person within its jurisdiction of the equal protection of the laws. The Civil Rights bill, enacted for the enforcement of the provisions of this amendment, declares that "all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States shall have the same right in every State and Territory to make and enforce contracts, to sue, be parties, give evidence, and to the full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of persons and property as is enjoyed by white citizens." The Burlingame Treaty confers upon "Chinese subjects visiting or residing in the United States . . . the same privileges, immunities and exemptions, in respect to travel or residence, as may be enjoyed by the citizens of the most favored "nations." All these provisions of the law of the land are violated by the California Constitution; and in deciding the Parrott case last month, the Court, though it recognized the evil of Chinese immigration, pronounced the invasion of the constitutional and treaty rights of those people "an audacious defiance of Na-"tional authority." The attempt to remove the Chiuese by force "will be crushed," said the Court. " by the power of the Government. The attempt to obtain the same object indirectly by legislation will be met with equal firmness by the Courts, no matter whether it assumes the guise of an exercise of the police power, or of the power to regulate corporations, or of any other power reserved by the State, and no matter whether it take the form of a constitutional provision, legislative enactment or

municipal ordinance." There is not the least doubt that the rules laid down in this decision apply exactly to the bill now pending in the Legislature, and we do not see how the Senators who voted for the bill can expect it to be sustained when its constitutionality is brought to the test. Probably they have passed it only as a concession to the demagogues, leaving it for chance to determine whether it shall be penceably overthrown by the judges, of prove the occasion of riot and public disaster. But California Legislatures have trifled with peace and justice quite long enough, and it is high time for them to recognize their responsibility to something besides mob clamor.

ENGLISH TORIES AND AMERICAN DEMO-

CRATS. Between the Tory party of England, which is controlled by the aristocracy, and the Demo-eratic party in this country, which is controlled by the South, there has long been a close resemblance and sympathy. Not among the English Tories; but among the Liberals, did the United States find genuine sympathy and inclination toward fair dealing

it is true, have more than once succeeded in catching the support of a multitude of illinformed voters of the lower classes, by means of adroit devices, and no leader of that party for many years has accomplished more in that direction than Lord Beaconsfield. But the ruling spirit of the party is a profound distrust of popular suffrage, which finds expression in the doleful lamentations of The Pall Mall Gazette over the recent sudden revolution in public opinion. This lugubrious wail closely resembles the lamentations raised by Democratic journals in this country after the defeats of last year. Mr. Gladstone triumphs in spite of "fagot" voting in Midlothian, just as Mr. Blaine has triumphed in spite of shameless conspiracy in Maine, for the Democratic party here, like the Tory party in Great Britain, stoops to win by fraud if it can, because it has no real respect for the will of the people, or regard for free institutions. But there, as here, the manly appeal to the intelligence and patriotism of the voters thas been vindicated by their response, and the Jingo party in England, like the shot-gun party here, is condemned because it has tried to deceive the people, and has not faithfully defended their rights.

The Liberal party and the Republican party lay their foundations in defence of the rights and the freedom of individuals. There is a wide difference between the practical issues raised in the two countries, it is true. But British Toryism and American Democracy seek office and power, not for the enfranchisement, the elevation or the protection of the masses, but for the immediate advantage of the politicians who seek to rule. Democracy in this country is a mere conspiracy to get office, without regard to the means, and Toryism in England is such another conspiracy on different soil and under different institutions. The vulgar demagogism of the Jingo party differs in method but not in kind from the spirit which appeals to workingmen in New-York, to Greenback repudiators at the West, to negro-haters at the South, and to communists in California. The men who wanted self-government to collapse in this country, before the assault of a slaveholders' rebellion, are in the main the same men who now sit in the shadow of defeat Springer had put it in the stove, Donnelly could in Great Britain, because they had a contempt for the people, and did not believe that they were capable of governing themselves.

Mr. Parnell and the unreasoning Irish agitators who go with him seem disposed to strike hands with the Tory party. But the same sort of alliance is an old story here. A certain class of Irish voters have for years patiently served as the willing tools of Southern slaveholders and aristocrats, and, while pretending great love for freedom, have done what they could to crush human freedom here. If wiser legislation in respect to land tenure is ever to come in Great Britain, it must come from the very party which Mr. Parnell now seems so impatient to defeat; and, from the Homestead bill and the Emancipation proclamation to the Election law passed for the protection of the rights of voters, every practical step toward the enlargement and defence of the freedom of citizens in this country has been taken by the Rpublican party. The Northern Democrats who water for the Southern aristocracy, these many amelioration of the condition of Ireland may serve quite as long, with the same contempt and side of the water, cares much for power, but nothing for humanity or justice.

SHALL WE IMITATE THE BOURBONS! There must have been a good reason for not nominating the ex-President for reelection four years ago. What was it? He was not unwilling; and he had in all the States more or less support. To his popularity as a successful military leader, and the devotion of a great party to its representative man, there was added at that time another element of strength in the subtle influence which the possession of patronage has been administered. He was no less willing, his immediate personal adherents were no less anxious, then then now. But he 'was not even a candidate before the Convention. His name was taken out of the lists a few months before the Convention met. Why was this? Simply because all men saw that he could not be elected if nominated. Other reasons there might have been; this one was enough. The drift of public opinion was too plain to be mistaken. No matter whether it was right or wrong, whether the popular judgment of the administration of President Grant was founded on reason or on prejudice; the fact was sufficient that the tide was against bim. Under his administration the strength of the Republican party became weakness; an almost fatal division arose; an adverse majority came in in the House, and the Republican majority in the Senate was gradually but surely tapering to the same result. In some States the tide was partially stayed by a declaration against a third term, and others were lost by neglect or delay in taking the same position. These were the salient features of the situation in the latter part of the ex-President's second term. The meaning of it all was too apparent, the logic irresistible. Let us recall what was done to save the field.

The Democrats were coming into power by slow but certain steps; not because of anything they had done to merit public confidence themselves, but simply because of the withdrawal of confidence from the dominant party. It is not necessary to discuss the question now whether the people were right in their distrust of the one party or in their trust of the other. It was practical politics to recognize the fact that in the then condition of the public mind there must be either a change or defeat. The party did recognize it and changed its course. Experience made it wise; and wise in time. From being careless it became discreet; from being reckless and extravagant it became prudent and economical; it heeded the people; it did the strange thing sometimes thought impossible to parties in power-it investigated itself. purged itself, steady pointed the way out of public life to men who had forfeited its confidence and abused official privilege, and put such an end to public scandals that when its adversaries came into power they scarched in vain with lighted candles for some evidence of Republican folly or corruption. So the Hayes administration came in, and the Democrats, not on their own merits, but on Republican mistakes, came shortly afterwards into control of both branches of Congress, with the responsibilities it entailed. How illy they have discharged those responsibilities, how poorly fulfilled their promises of reform, is matter of such public notoriety as to require no comment. We are in the midst of the reaction their conduct has brought about. They have manifested their unfitness and the people have taken knowledge of it. We have charged them with Bourbonism, and said all along that they lacked only the opportunity to show that they could not be trusted. And we have seen them verify our assertions upon their earliest taste of power.

success, and the consequence is that their most sagacious leaders concede that they have no chance in the Presidential election except through another Republican blunder.

Republicans may make it. They can easily do it by taking Democratic Bourbonism as their model, and assuming that the popular disgust with their opponents makes their triumph sure. She will be received with a warm welcome in a These Democratic Congresses assumed that the popular dissatisfaction with the ex-President's second administration was such that a return to the Democracy of 1860 would be tolerated. They have tried it. And now there is danger that Republican leaders may make the same mistake in assuming that the disgust of the people with the experiment of Democratic rule s so intense that they will take kindly to a third term of the ex-President. This is serious business. Setting asi le all other considerations, it is the first duty of the Republican party, at a time like this when so much depends upon whether the future policy of the Government shall be progressive or reactionary, to take no risks that may imperil its success The party is strong and hopeful to-day not only because of the blundering incapacity its opponents have shown, but because it has had an administration for the past three years around which no scandals have gathered, and because, in the readiness with which it discerned the causes of popular disapproval and the alacrity with which it removed them, it has gained a new title to public confidence. Unlike its opponent, it does gain wisdom from experience. It acknowledges its mistakes and it fulfils its promises.

But it must continue to do so. Four years ago, when the third term was broached, it failed because it was evident that it would be defeated | himself upon this interesting literary circumstance. at the polls. Has anything happened to give it strength since then, except the blunders of a Democratic Congress? Nothing. It is a question then whether these are enough to drive over, under what they would consider a choice of evils, a sufficient number of the anti-Grant Republicans of 1876 to make his election certain. The most important question for the third term advocates to settle is whether their candidate can be elected. In this view it will be unwise for them to ignore the facts to which we have adverted concerning the situation in 1876, and the further fact, which can be attested by ordinary observation, that the election of the ex-President if nominated is seriously questioned by a great many Republicans who believe success with any other candidate is sure. And it would be the height of folly for leading Republicans who, we are certain, have the welfare and the success of the party at heart, to permit their wishes to cloud their judgments in a matter of so much importance.

A RONAPARTIST MANIFESTO.

Whatever may be said as to the political expediency of Prince Jerome Napoleon's manifesto, it is strictly in accord with the traditions of the First Empire. In repudiating anything like an alliance with the Legitimists, and in declaring to oppose the decrees against the Jesuits and other unauthorized associations, he grounds his argument on the Concordat of 1801. is logical, if nothing else. When the First have been hewers of wood and drawers of Consul signed the Concordat in 1801 he insisted that Pope Pius VII. must agree never to years, know how galling the yoke has been, and | recognize Louis XVIII, as the rightful soverthe Irish voters who look to Tory leaders for eign of France. If the first of the Bonapartes excluded the Legitimists from the operation of the Concordat the present head of the family is the same slender reward. Toryism, on either | certainly justified in declaring that in ecclesiastical legislation there is nothing in common between the Bonapartists and the followers of the so-called Henry V. The Concordat of 1801, moreover, reaffirms Bossuet's articles doing nothing but "whooping'er up " for him? whereby obedience to the civil power is enjoined especially upon candidates for orders in religious seminaries. Prince Jerome Napoleon does not carry the argument so far, but it is true, nevertheless, that when the first Napoleon reopened negotiations with the Vatican in 1813 he stipulated that the French clergy should obey the executive who might be in office at the time. The original Napoleonie stabled in significant that although this measure is plainly upon the minds of men, no matter how imparpolicy, therefore, would invest the present exin conflict with the Federal Constitution, as indent, with more authority over the clergy than Prince Jerome Napoleon would care to have

The decrees against the Jesuits, which the French Government has brought forward in fulfilment of its pledges to the Chamber of Deputies, are based upon Republican, Legitimist, Orleanist and Bonapartist precedents. In 1790 not only the Jesuits but all monastic orders as well were suppressed in France. The Jesuits, however, had been prosecuted by Louis XIV., driven out of the country by Louis XV., and purished for returning by Louis XVI. Toward the close of Louis Philippe's reign the existing laws were enforced by Guizot's Munistry with the concurrence of the Legislature, Napoleon restored the Church after the great Revolution, but rigidly excluded all unauthorized religious associations. The formation of such societies, without the special authorization of the Government, was prohibited by the Concordat of 1801. The statutes relating to the University and to the Superior Council of Public Instruction, enacted in 1806 and 1808, were also anti-Jesuit in spirit. It thus appears that the present decrees against unauthorized religious associations cannot be opposed by any of the reactionary factions on the ground of historical consistency, and by the Bonapartes least of all. It must be borne in mind, moreover, that the influence of the Jesuits at the Vatican has declined. Leo XIII. has adopted a policy of conciliation in Germany and Italy, and has condemned the conduct of the clerical party in Belgium for promoting a movement heatile to the Constitution of the country. Prince Jerome Napoleon's letter, therefore, may excite no displeasure at the Vatican.

A good many people, for very good reasons, object to "getting into the newspapers." This was the preference expressed by Mr. Deutsch, the separated husband of the poor woman who lately died from an overdose of laudanum in West Eleventh-st. He denied that he was the lady's husband; he had nothing to say about the matter; and, above all, he did not want to get into the newspapers." But if men do strange things, if they profess not to be married when they are married, or if they occupy dubious relations to those who kill themselves, we do not see how it is possible to keep themselves out of the newspapers. There are those whose names never appear in the columns, except upon the occasion of their marriage or their death. Those who make themselves conspicuous by doing unusual things can blame nobody save themselves. The true way to keep out of the newspapers is to do right, to live quietly, to avoid the commission of crime, and to refrain from committing suicide. After all. what the newspapers say of private individuals it is of importance for the public to know. It is, apart from this, precisely like being talked about. Those who fall into this conversational catastrophe have usually been guilty at least of some imprudence or impropriety. Then the newspapers are better than the scandal-mongers, for they are much more willing to make a retraction when they have been deceived.

If Mr. Mapleson succeed in carrying out his programme for next year we shall have one of the trongest opera companies that New-York has ever oen. Nilsaon and Gerster together, with Campanini and Galassi for the principal male parts, and Arditi during the civil war. The British Tories, They lost their heads with the first signs of for director of the performance, will make an ad-

mirable combination. Strictly speaking, Madame Nilsson cannot be called a great dramatic singer, for she excels in romantic rather than passionate music; but she adapts herself to many dramatic roles, and her accession will vastly extend the repertory of the season, and give Mr. Mapleson's American troupe the one element which it has thus far most conspicuously lacked. community which has always been fond of her; and Madame Gerster, unsurpassed in her own line of characters, will be not less affectionately greeted than her sister artist. It is a curious fortune that brings back to us at the same time two distinguished singers who have exerted such a rare personal charm as Nilsson and Gerster. Both possess in a remarkable degree, that indefinable power over an audience which, for want of a better word, we call magnetism; and both have won in America not only legious of admirers but hosts of per-

Ahmed Ben Kadour, may his tribe increase, has given a lecture at Algiers, on Tristram Shandy. this proves two things, one of which is a compensation for the other. It would appear that "the lecture system," of which we hear so much in America, has broken out, if we may say so, in Arabia. Whether they have bureaus there, and lyceums, we do not know. But it's charming to think that they are to hear something of My Uncle Toby, the Widow Wadman, Dr. Slop and Obadiah. To be sure we do not understand how the Arabian mind is to comprehend these thoroughly English delicacies of characterization; but perhaps we may trust to that touch of nature which make the whole world kin. Possibly the gravest of Mahometans could read the account of Dr. Slop and Obadiah meeting without laughing, unless indeed he misteok it for a bit of tragedy and cried instead We congratulate the inhabitants of Algiers; and much we should like to read a comment by Sterne

Reenter Smith Weed solid for more reform. Next

Speaking of its exclusive post-mortem Tilden information, The Star says: "People read, stared and were astonished." That's true; and the most as-tonished man was Tilden himself. It was the first he had heard of it.

Other coparceners rise, blunder and fall, but Smith Weed goes on forever-sharing the Sage's dinners, absorbing his whispers and setting up the

That Third Term address of the Massachusetts ex-Governors has had two excellent effects. Its hat of signatures disr'ayed the unsuspected weakness of Grant in the State, and its publication has called out an anti-Grant manifesto, with a much longer and more weighty list of signatures attached. This second document declares that it is " impossible to observe without anxiety the effort which has been made and is being continued to force the nomination of ex-President Grant"; that "two terms were thought sufficient for Wasnington, Jeffersen, Madison, Monroe and Jackson," who "did not think it becoming in them to accept a third election"; that "the good sense and patriotism of the American people approved their course, and the limit of eight years has become accepted procedent, and has stood during our whole Constinutional bistory, now nearly a period of ninety years"; that "if would be rash, when no exigency requires it, to set ourselves against a strong traditional sentiment like this—to load our party in the struggle before us with an unnecessary burden"; that the nomination of Grant "will make the canvass turn upon a defence of his measures and his methods, instead of turning upon the exigent issues of the day—peace, equal rights and fair voting everywhere, the maintenance of a sound currency and the National credit, and an improved system of Civil Service."

The list of signers includes eminent Republicans from all parts of the State, among whom are Williams G. Russell, Henry L. Pierce, Martin Brimmer, George C. Crecker, Otis Norcross, Abbott Lawrence, E. R. Hoar, John M. Forbes, Edward L. Pierce, H. Cabot Lodge and President Chadbourne, of Williams College. election"; that " the good sense and patriotism of

Of cours Tilden is entirely "indifferent" to the question of his renomination, for all his friends say as much. But it is queer that so many agents, with no visible means of support, should be able to live around at expensive hotels for months at a time. How could Finley afford to spend the Winter in Washington unless somebody paid his bills for him, Washington unless somebody paid his bills for him, and is any body except Tilden likely to spend money to secure Tilden's renomination? To be sure Pelton is a great capitalist, for didn't he agree to pay \$59,000 out of his own pocket for the vote of South Carolina in 1870? He may be the man who is sending out and supporting all these still-hunt agents who nover come to the surface except to bring a scandal with them, and he is probably doing it simply to worry that long-suffering and unsuspecting old gentleman, his uncle. It is bad of him—bad as can be.

Indiana has ceased to be an October State, and by consequence has ceased to be a "sink for money" on election day. This will be a gain to the political morality of Indiana and a relief to the treasuries of political parties.

It is a melancholy fact that Mr. Tilden's party is slipping out of his "twist." Nothing short of a complete sacrifice of the barrel at once can save him.

Indiana will no longer be a hot-house for statesmen. Ohio holds the monopoly.

Watterson still remains true to Tilden, but he is lonesome and inclined to hypochendria.

The opposition to a Third Term makes no upon Grant or upon his Presidential record. It simply claims that his nomination might involve a risk of defeat, and that the nomination of no other can-didate would. This isn't factiousness; it is com-

It is a dull day in Congress when one Democratic brother does not shake his fist in another Demo-cratic brother's face.

PERSONAL.

Miss Annie Louise Cary will sail for Europe on May 29 to sing under a contract with Mr. Mapleson. Secretary Sherman has decided not to go to Boston. He is very busy at his desk over the work which has accumulated during his absence in Ohio.

Mr. B. F. Burlingame, the man who, at Carrick's Ford, shot General Garnett, the first rebel General killed in the civil war, has just died in Indiana. Mr. Burling me was a volunteer in the 7th Indiana Regiment.

Governor Ashley, of Indiana, while on the lake be tween Detroit and Toronto in a storm the other evening, was thrown down a wet ladder by a lurch of the boat, and severely injured. Of Mr. Carlyle's Christian feelings the Rev. W.

H. Channing writes: "Within the past year two most pathetic letters from the venerable Sage of Chelsea have been printed, (1) expressing his grati-tude for "The Lord's Prayer," which he finds more righty significant to-day than when he was a boy; and (2) declaring his joying admiration of the he-roic manliness of Jesus."

The Rev. James Freeman Clarke's seventieth birthday was pleasantly celebrated in Boston on Monday evening, with music, flowers, speeches and poems. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe read an original piece of verse and gave the kind old man a beautipiece of verse and gave the kind old man a beautiful wreath of flowers. Dr. Holmes, too, read a pretty poem to the "friend of his earlier days." Mr. Clarke, in his grateful little speech, mentioned the friends to whom intellectually he has been most indebted; and he said that he was especially thankful to Margaret Fuller. "From her," he added, "I learned the power that is in us all, the nighty powers of the soul; she roused me to the value of life; she taught me how to live for an end, and a good one."

President Anderson of Rochester University is said to be the "Rev. Enos Martin" of Judge Tourgee's story, "The Fool's Errand." Dr. Anderson is quoted by The Democrat, of Rochester, as saying of Judge Tourgee's experiences in the South: "One night while sitting in his house, he heard the approach of men on horseback, and at once realizing the object of their visit he extinguished the lights, barricaded the doors, and prepared for a fight. He had a repeating rifle, and as the Ku-Klux rode into the yard he fired at them repeatedly, wounding two or three and causing so much consternation that they turned and rode away, leaving part of their disguises on the ground. When he felt sure that they had gone, he turned up the lamps and by their light saw his wife standing white and motionless by his side, clenching a revolver in each hand. She understood well enough what the attack meant. Her hair was then a dark brown. When she awoke in the morning it was gray. night while sitting in his house, he heard the apbarricaded the doors, and prepared for a fight. He had a repeating ride, and as the Ku-Klux rode into the yard he fired at them repeatedly, wounding two or three and causing so much consternation that they turned and rode away, leaving part of their disguises on the ground. When he felt sure that they had gone, he turned up the lamps and by their light saw his wife standing white and motionless by his side, clanching a revolver in each hand. She understood well enough what the attack meant. Her hair was then a dark brown. When she awake in the morning it was gray.

The present King of Portugal, when only heir apparent, nover failed when he came to Paris to visit

Rossini. The Prince would call early in the mo ing, would sit at the piano, and, while shaved, the Prince would, with his right hand, play the most popular airs of Rossini's operas. R would gladly have escaped this early concert; but would gladly have escaped this early concert; but as he was indifferent to everything and everybody, he encouraged the Prince with a smile. One day the Prince exclaimed: "Confound it, the right hand goes well enough! but this left hand!—all it can give is two notes, invariably the same!" Rossini replied, good-naturedly, "They are the touic and dominant." The Prince responded, "Plague take them, whatever their names may be! "Tis always time and again and again, the same thing." Rossini gravely replied, his eyes twinkling as they used to twinkle (few eyes were brighter when they twinkled), "Prince, that left hand of yours shows the firmness of your Royal Highness's character."

LONDON, April 7.—At St. George's Hall, in Lang-

LONDON, April 7 .- At St. George's Hall, in Langham-place, last night, M. Ernest Renan delivered the first of a course of four lectures on "The Influence of Rome on Christianity." The demand for seats is so great that each lecture will be delivered

## GENERAL NOTES.

The Allegan Journal, a strong weekly in Michigan, has entered upon the twenty-fifth year of its continuous issue under the editorship of Mr. Don C. Henderson. It began with the organization of the Re-

" H. S. N." writes: "Please tell a reader of THE TRIBUNE from its first number the true pronunctation of the first syliable of Lord Beaconsfield's name. syllable was pronounced as if written Beck.' To-day a lady told me that, in answer to a letter of inquiry from a lady told me that, in answer to a letter of inquiry from a sonolar at Vassar College, Lord Beaconsfield's private secretary wrote that it is pronounced as if written beak,' as most people wouldnaturally." The uniform pronunciation heard in London is "Beck," and not "Beak," It Lord Beaconsfield's secretary has written any letter to a student at Vassar College on the subject, "H. S. N." will confer a favor upon The Taibune by procuring an authorized copy of it.

A young student, on the eye of his depar-

A young student on the eve of his departure to study law at Parls received from his uncle a code which was to be one of his text-books at college. "If you are faithfui," sail the old gentleman, "I will make you a fine present." Visiting Paris some mouths later, he called upon his nephew and asked him bow he was pleased with his gift. "But I have received nothing," said the nephew. "Let me look at your code." was the response. The book was produced, and between the leaves of the first chapter a bank note for 500 france was discovered, which had not been found by the faithful disciple of Justinian. This was speedily restored to the pocket of the old gentleman.

If there be one man in England who ought to come to the United States and make a thorough study of the political methods and habits of the Americans, that man is the Editor of The Pall Mail Gazette. In a recent issue occurs this grossly inaccurate passage: "The itinerant speakers who are then (in a Presidential election in the United States) employed to coax or bully the masses into voting for one side or the other belong to the lowest order of dealers in partisan oratory. The Americans know well that, if great multitudinous constituencies are to be moved, coarse instrumentalities must be employed. There must be gross exaggerations, bold misrepresentations, arguments too weak to deserve the name of sophistry, clumsy daubing of one side with flattery, and indecent clumsy daubing of one side with fistiery, and indecent pelting of the other side with rhetorical mud. These are among the necessities of democracy; but the utmost is done in the United States to provent their degrading the not too pleutiful stock of sateramenship and public character which the Republic contains. The stump orator is a person who earns a day's pay by a day's declamation, and who has no reputation to lose." If this droll writer will take a voyage across the Atlantic in the Autumn he will flud the most prominent and most respected leaders of both political parties on the stump.

The gentlemen who had charge of the recent excursion over the Chemnatt Southern Railroad were entertained, with a few friends, at dinner last Tuesday evening by E. N. Roth, of the St. Nicholas Hotel, of that city. The dinner was served at a round table thirtoen feet in diameter, with covers for twenty-six persons. In the centre of the table was a floral star, elightly raised, formed of roses, lilies of the valley and white carnations. This was inclosed by a wreath of halfwhite carnations. This was inclosed by a wreath of half-blown blossoms, from which alternate sprays of ferms and flowers in forn-leaf forms extended like the rays of a star-fish. The tableware was new and fine, and the wines, eight in number, are said to have formed the finest collection ever put upon a dinner table in Cincinnati. Mr. A. T. Goshorn presider. After the wine-cloth had been placed upon the table Mr. Murat Halstead, on behalf of the excursion committee, presented to Colonel L. C. Wer a han-isome watch as a souvenir of the excursion, and to W. W. Taylor a set of the "Encyclopedia Brittanea," each volume centaining an appropriate instription. These gentlemen were the hardest workers of the committee, and to their efforts much of the success of tae excursion and the bauquet at Music Hall was due. Speeches were also made by Mr. Goshorn, H. P. Boyden, E. A. Ferguson and others, and the dinner closed with a hearty toast to the success of Cincinnati's new railroad.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

Mr. Saalfield will give another ballad conert at Stelaway Hall on Saturday evening. Miss En.ma C. Thursby, Sig. Brignoil and other well-known artists will take part in the performance.

Mr. Vandenhoff has been ill for some time with rheumatism, and unable to fulfit his public engagements; but he is convalescent now, and hopes to be out

Miss Neilson ended her engagement in Cincinnati on April 3, and has since repaired to the White Sulphur Springs, Virginia. She will not act again till the 19th inst., when she is to appear in Boston.

Mr. John Lavine's fifth annual concert will take place at Steinway Hall on Monday evening next.
As usual, the attractions which he offers are of a very
high order. Mr. Theodore Thomas will conduct the ornigh order. Mr. Insouder I nomes will conduct the or-chestra, which will play Cherubini's "Les Abencerages" overture, Asger Hamerik's first Norse Suite (a compo-sition which has not been given in this city in several

years, but which used to be very popular), the Beethoven Andante Cantabile, op. 97, the Allegretto from Brahms's Andante Cantabile, op. 97, the Allegretto from Brahms's Second Symphony, and Dvorak's third Slavonic Rhapsoly. Miss Thureby will contribute two numbers, a Scena and Aria from Amoroise Thomas's 'Hamilet,' and a waitz by Ricci, and Mosers, S. B. Mills and Max Pinner will play the Mozart concerto in Eflat for two plunos. The success of Mr. Lavine's concert, which seems to be assured, will be most gratifying, for these are few among the musical public of this city who have not at one time or another experienced his unfailing courtesy and considerateness.

## PUBLIC OPINION.

Every day makes it more plain that Mr.

The Republican party was never before so rich in Presidential timber, and the difficulty of choice being enhanced thereby, it is not wise to be blindly partisan.—I Davenport (lown) Gazzette (Rep.)

Now, let's drop the Chinese question till we see what the Treaty Commissioners accomplish. We can only get the desired redict through Federal action, and all the mischievous meddling here and in the Legislature is worse than nonsense.—[San Francisco Alta California (Rep.) The unit rule caused a good deal of trouble

and ill-feeling in the convention of 1876. It is anti-democratic and ought to be aboushed. It increases the power of great States and ambitious leaders in the convention over smaller States and the common leaders. —(Augusta (Me.) Kennenec Journal (Rep.)

TILDEN'S STUMBLING-BLOCK. THDEN'S STUMBLING-BLOCK.
From The Cracinstalt Enquirer (Dem.)
It is thought the claims of Mr. Tilden's friends, as to Pennsylvania, have been excessive. Of 130 delegates so far elected in that State, 128 are declared to be against blu. But if Tilden had all that have been claimed for him in Pennsylvania, John Keily would still be a bad barriesde. Tilden might be respectfully recommended to follow the example of John Sherman, and proclaim that unless be can carry his own State solid in the National Convention be is of no account.

WHAT FINLEY LOOKS LIKE.

Washington bispatch to The Cincinnati Commercial,
H. H. Finley was formerly from Minnesota,
and made his debut in Washington in 1876 as the confidential agent of Samuel J. Tilden, which relation he
holds to the present day. Mr. Springer's exposure may
occasion a coolness between Messers. Tilden and Finley,
however. During the last Presidential campang Finley travelled extensively throughout the West, and will
he recollected as a large, fina-looking man, with red
checks, mustache and reases and snave manners. He
was supposed then to be the bunghole of Tilden's barrel, and did act as disbursing agent before the St. Lonis
Convention, and up to the humanization of Presidens
Hayes. He was active as Pedron's adjutant during the
election count, and when the famous Potter Committee
was in operation was a conspicuous figure. For the lass
three years he has been living in Washington as a gentleman of lustire without any visible means of support.
Those who knew him before he came here say that he
has no monry, but that he was always able to dress and
live well, and his credit, as Tilden's agent, was good.
During the extra seasion he had a great deal to say
about Tilden's preferences and wishes, and when the
Donnelly-Washburn case came up he took charge of it
and gave out that he was not representing Donnelly
especially, but Tilden, who wanted Washburn turned
out and Donnelly seased.